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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT

VOL. VII, NO. 86

KABUL, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1968 (SARATAN 11, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

U.S., USSR AGREE TO FURTHER ARMSTALKS

Johnson: Discussions Will Soon Begin On ABM Talks

WASHINGTON, July 2, (Reuter).—President Johnson yesterday announced agreement by the United States and the Soviet Union to meet soon to discuss limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear weapons, including costly Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (ABM's).

He said the discussions would begin "in the nearest future", but officials were unable to say exactly when and where they would take place.

There seemed to be little doubt, however, that President Johnson and his advisers believe there has been a significant breakthrough in the attempt to halt the arms race and to avoid costly Soviet and U.S. duplication of a system to try to keep out each other's nuclear missiles.

The United States believes that the expenditure of vast sums of money on ABM's would leave the balance of power about as it is now, with each country able to do tremendous damage to the other.

Johnson made his announcement at the White House signing by 56 countries of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

It came some hours after Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin had announced in Moscow at a similar signing ceremony that the Soviet government had sent a nine-point memorandum to other governments calling for a whole range of disarmament measures.

President Johnson did not refer specifically to this new Soviet disarmament initiative in his White House remarks. Nor did the Soviet Prime Minister shed any more light on the arrangements for discussions on limitations and reduction of both offensive and defensive strategic weapons systems.

Largest Relief Operation To Start In Biafra

LAGOS, July 2, (AFP)—An international relief operation aimed at bringing Biafrans will get under way here today.

During the next few weeks it is expected to grow into one of the biggest human operations of its kind ever undertaken.

Today Swiss Businessman Hans Hitz is due to arrive here to coordinate relief operations for moving thousands of tons of foodstuffs and medical supplies to Biafra, where an estimated eight to 12 million people desperately need help.

Also the British government is expected to announce in London today that it will supply one plane to the International Red Cross to help move these supplies.

Hitz will take charge of an operations room here to be run by the Nigerian authorities and the International Red Cross in round the clock relief operations.

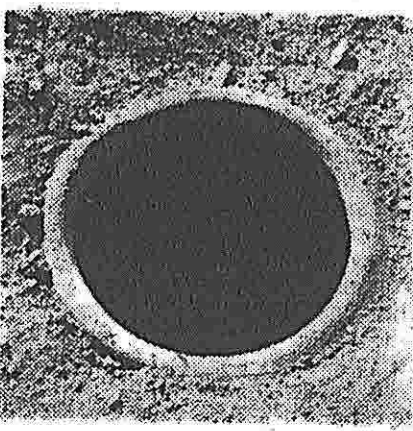
It will work in close conjunction with the National Relief Committee meeting in Lagos comprising representatives of various agencies including Catholic Relief Services, the Red Cross and the Christian Council of Nigeria.

New Koshani Relics Found In Wazir Abad

KABUL, July 2, (Bakhtar).—Relics belonging to the first and second centuries A.D. have been discovered at Wazir Abad hill about 10 kilometers from Surkh Kotal in Pule-Khumri. Excavations on this hill are expected to throw more light on the Koshani period of Afghan history.

A great non-Buddhist temple or a palace is expected to be discovered in the hill when the Afghan Institute of Archeology in cooperation with French archeologists starts fresh excavation in the area about the beginning of next year.

Dr. Shahibi Mostamandi, director (Continued on page 4)



54 Sign Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty

LONDON, WASHINGTON, MOSCOW, July 2, (Combined Wire Services).—Representatives of 54 nations including Afghanistan signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Monday, and hailed it as a milestone in mankind's salvation from the threats of nuclear weapons.

The treaty now awaits ratification by each of the signatory governments. When 43—including the United States, Soviet Union and Great Britain—have ratified the treaty, it will become international law.

Monday's signing, came less than three weeks after 95 countries in the United Nations General Assembly voted in support of the treaty.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, signing for the United States, hailed the document "not as an end in itself but a major step toward a rational and peaceful world."

In Washington, representatives of the following countries Monday signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation

Treaty: United States, Britain, Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Nepal, Somalia, Iceland, Laos, Tunisia, Ireland, Austria, Dominican Republic, Ghana, San Marino, Haiti, Cyprus, Farnosa, Morocco, Botswana, Paraguay, Iran, Greece, Malaysia, Hungary, Colombia, New Zealand, Romania, Liberia, El Salvador, Panama, Norway, Bolivia, Mauritius, Denmark, Senegal, Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, Poland, Nigeria, Bulgaria, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Peru, Costa Rica, South Vietnam, Uruguay, Ceylon, Togo, Finland, Philippines, South Korea, Kenya, Barbado, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Dahomey.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson Monday called the nuclear non-dissemination treaty the "most important measure of arms control and disarmament on which agreement has yet been reached."

Wilson made the remark as the treaty was being signed

in London and as British officials were saying the government would carefully study new Soviet memorandum containing proposal for widespread world disarmament.

The Prime Minister hailed the treaty's signing in London, Moscow and Washington as an "historic occasion" and indicated that he considered the document a major step toward further measures of an arms control leading to the final goal of general and complete disarmament.

The treaty was also signed in London on behalf of their governments by ambassadors and charges d'Affaires of Afghanistan, Australia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Denmark, Iran, Iceland, Laos, Lebanon, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, the United Arab Republic, Poland, Rumania, Somalia, Tun-

(Continued on page 4)

Health Ministry Plans Vaccine, Serum Institute

KABUL, July 2, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Public Health is planning to establish a vaccine and serum products institute in Kabul.

President of the Health Institute Abdullah Omar said in an interview Monday that the French government will participate in this project in accordance with the technical co-operation programme between the two countries.

He added that Professor Louis Nicol, director of the Department of Serum and Vaccine in the Pasteur Institute of Paris who arrived here recently is holding talks with Afghan officials and studying the prospects of opening such an institute in Kabul.

He explained that preliminary talks had already been held as regards the construction of the institute with French authorities.

Dr. Omar added that the Ministry of Public Health hopes that with the establishing of the institute the country's need for importing serum and vaccine from abroad would have been eliminated.

A vaccine preparation laboratory is already operating on a very small scale within the framework of the Public Health Institute at the present, but it cannot meet the entire needs of the nation for various vaccines said Dr. Omar.

House Discusses Soviet Loan; Various Committees Meet

KABUL, July 2, (Bakhtar).—The House of Representatives in a general session yesterday discussed the 114 million rouble technical and economic assistance agreement between Afghanistan and Soviet Union.

The House subsequently approved the agreement by a majority vote. The text of the agreement which was read at yesterday's session had already been deliberated upon at the International Affairs and the Budgetary and Financial Affairs Committees of the House.

The House also decided to summon the Finance Minister Mohammad Anwar Ziaee Tuesday afternoon to answer questions as regards the dossier of the Government Monopolies which has been prepared by the Budgetary and Financial Affairs Committee.

The House also heard the text of an invitation extended by the Turkish government to Afghan parliamentarians for a friendly visit to that country. This matter will be raised again in the future sessions. Yesterday's session was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zaher.

Various committees of the Senate also held sessions yesterday. The foreign and international affairs committee chaired by Sen. Abdul Hadi Dawi discussed the answers submitted by the Afghan Air Authority on the air transport agreement between Afghanistan and Sweden.

After deliberations the committee submitted its decisions as regards the agreement to the Senate secretariat for consideration by a general session.

The Legal and Legislative Affairs Committee presided over by Sen. Mohammad Hashim Mojaddidi also discussed related issues. The Budgetary and Financial Affairs Committee under Sen. Haji Mohammad Hussein deliberated on the answers provided by the Food-Grain Procurement Department on the transportation and sale of American corn.

The Committee for Hearing Complaints under Senator Abdul Baqi Mojaddidi discussed various petitions submitted to it.

Fazil Mohammad Khairzadah, vice president of the Bank-e-Mile and director of the Personnel Department in the Ministry of Communications appeared before the committee to answer questions. The committee submitted its decisions to the Senate secretariat.

EEC Urges Steps Be Taken For A United Europe

PARIS, July 2, (AP).—The Common Market leadership urged major new steps Monday toward creating a United States of Europe as the last tariff barriers disappeared among the six member nations, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.

The 14-man executive commission under President Jean Rey, asked an end to the veto power for each nation, more power for itself and real powers for the European parliament.

President Charles de Gaulle's opposition has stood in the way of these steps.

At the same time, the Common Market and Britain—barred from the club by de Gaulle—put into effect 40 per cent of the tariff cuts pledged to the United States and most of the rest of the world in the Kennedy Round agreement a year ago. They were joined by a dozen other countries.

Trade is expected to benefit considerably. The Kennedy Round tariff cuts will affect U.S. exports that were worth more than 8 billion dollars last year.

The cuts could increase this trade by hundreds of millions of dollars, helping the U.S. balance of payments and cutting down the drain of gold from American reserves.

The picture was darkened by new emergency restrictions on French trade imposed by de Gaulle's government. Imports of textiles, automobiles and some other important products are to be limited. French exporters are to get new subsidies, which annoys exporters in other countries.

Representatives of the world major trading nations met in Geneva Monday to consider the French measures, fearful that reprisals and counter-reprisals could create new barriers harder to surmount than the old ones.

The United States is already considering the imposition of "countervailing duties," surtaxes on imports.

Rey told a news conference in Brussels that he hoped there would be no retaliation, saying they would only make matters worse.

USSR Calls For Agreement To Ban Use Of Nuclear Weapons

MOSCOW, July 2, (Tass).—The Soviet government believes that following the conclusion of the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons it is necessary to agree at an earliest date on the ban of the use of nuclear weapons. "Such an agreement would be a serious deterrent for all those who would wish to resort to nuclear weapons", says a memorandum of the Soviet government published here.

The government of the USSR which submitted to the 22nd session of the United Nations General Assembly a draft convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, suggests that the draft convention should be urgently discussed by the 18-nation committee and that there should be an exchange of opinions on the convocation of an international convention for its signing.

Desiring to deliver mankind from the danger of nuclear war, the Soviet government "proposes that all nuclear powers should forthwith enter into negotiations on stopping the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the reduction of their stockpiles, and subsequent complete prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons under appropriate international control."

The Soviet government declares its readiness to start such negotiations with all other nuclear powers at any time.

The Soviet government declares its readiness to undertake an exchange of views with states future.

concerned on mutual limitation and subsequent reduction of strategic means of delivery of nuclear weapons. The memorandum says that this would be a measure leading to the removal of the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet government proposes that flights beyond national borders of bombers with nuclear weapons on board be banned without delay.

The Soviet government points out that from the military point of view such flights of bombers are devoid of sense and only aggravate international tensions.

In order to reduce the risk of nuclear war the Soviet Government also proposes that agreement should be reached to stop

(Continued on page 4)

Victorious Gaullists Sobered By Economic, Social Problems

PARIS, July 2, (Reuter).—The various Gaullists yesterday tempered their rejoicing at Sunday's landslide election victory with a sobering first review of the vast economic and social problems that face them.

Prime Minister Georges Pompidou called on Gen. de Gaulle at the Elysee Palace and then received the new Gaullist deputies—about 100 more than in the last National Assembly—for preliminary discussions about the

One of the first moves is expected to be a government reshuffle.

The Prime Minister traditionally hands the resignation of his government to the president after general elections and before the new parliament assembles—in this case, on July 11.

For the first time, the official Gaullist fifth republic party is capable of governing on its own, without allies or supporters.

In the elections Sunday and last Sunday they won at least 296 seats in the 487-member house. Overall Gaullist strength, together with their Independent Republican partners, was put at 355.

In the last assembly they mustered only 242 seats altogether—two short of a majority, and were seriously dependent on Valery Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republicans and some Centrists.

Political observers said there was no doubt that de Gaulle would retain Pompidou as Prime Minister, after his lavish praise of him during the students' and workers' protest movement which shook the regime last month and forced the general elections.

But the composition of his cabinet remained a subject for speculation in political circles.

The new government is widely expected to continue the trend of the last reshuffle, at the height of the crisis last month when Pompidou brought in Gaullist left-wingers to stress his intention of carrying out fundamental reforms.

The Gaullist leaders publicly admit that the election result has in no way changed the need for reforms to forestall a new outburst of discontent.

The full effect of increased prices resulting from the economic cost of the strike settlements may not be felt until next spring, however, and serious industrial unrest may be stayed off until next year.

U.S. Test Flies World's Largest Cargo Transport

MARIETTA, Georgia, July 2, (Reuter).—The largest plane ever to fly, the air force's C-5 Galaxy troop and cargo transport, could be converted into a super-jumbo with three decks to carry 900 passengers.

"But I think the world is not ready for a 900-passenger airliner," said President Tom May of Lockheed-Georgia company after the C-5's maiden flight Sunday.

The company was the main contractor for the huge aircraft that made a successful first test flight over northern Georgia.

Company officials said, however, they will try to interest the airlines in a commercial version of the C-5 with a cargo payload of 136,000 kilograms.

There is also a possibility of a dual-purpose version that would carry passengers in an upper deck and cargo in a lower deck.

The craft is 73.8 metres long, has a wingspan of 66.9 metres, a maximum mission weight of 320,040 kilograms, and is powered by four turbofan jet engines, each thrusting 41,100 pounds. The engine is twice as powerful as any other transport jet engine in service today.



Abdullah Malikyar, Afghanistan's Ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Malikyar commemorated the country's 50th independence anniversary with a reception at the Chancery in Washington on May 27. Among those celebrating the occasion were Ambassadors and their wives, U.S. Department of State officials and members of Afghanistan's delegations to the United Nations and International Monetary Fund.

Walter G. Ramsay (right) Department of State officials, congratulates Ambassador and Mrs. Malikyar on the occasion.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Kabul Meat Consumption

The report issued on the results of the research carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation on meat consumption of Kabul residents is interesting. It says that the meat consumption during the past year was 48.5 tons daily. It further states that altogether 452,000 sheep and goats and 95,000 cows were slaughtered during the year. It makes no reference to the consumption of poultry and fish in this city of about half a million people.

The statistics, which should have been prepared by the Ministry of Planning, should satisfy Kabul residents who complain of shortage of meat especially in winter. For a small city like Kabul, 48.5 tons of meat per day is adequate especially when the consumption of poultry and fish is added to it.

The statistics are also a guideline for future action in the field of providing meat to the people of Kabul. The way to meet this average need throughout the year, including winter when there is shortage of cattle in the city, should be chalked out. The planners will be admired when they are able to keep the price of this staple food constant in summer and winter. In summer, when transportation is easy and cattle can get into the city, the price for meat is fair, but in winter it suddenly rises, and we have still not been able to prevent this price fluctuation.

This means that we need stables to keep cattle, and also slaughterhouses. Little has been done so far to provide shelter for cattle during the winter. Most of the shelter at present is provided by

Food For Thought

Quarrels would not last long if

the fault was only on one side.

Francois Duc de la Rochefoucauld

the butchers themselves, normally in their own houses, where stables are built. Limited room in these stables makes the task of preserving large number of cattle for winter difficult.

To solve this problem, the Kabul Municipal Corporation will do well to build some large stables in different parts of the city and perhaps lease them to butchers who want to have their own stocks.

There are few slaughterhouses and cold storage facilities in the country. Unless a chain of these slaughterhouses is built in the city and in the country it will be difficult to expect that the demand for meat in the winter will be met. The Kabul slaughterhouse is a great help in winter. It offers, at retail price, meat to the market. But with the rise of population in the city, this slaughterhouse will not be able to meet the demand.

We are basically a nonvegetarian nation and meat has always been a staple food in our diet. However, it is time the public also start thinking of the requirements of the time. If our people could stop eating meat one day a week, it would be a help to the cattle and a good way of stopping the rise in the price of meat.

We are happy to notice that steps are being taken to increase fish poultry in the country. The fish in Kargha in due course will be a main item in the market in Kabul. Hundreds of tons of fish are consumed in Kabul especially in winter, and with further supplies provided to the markets, the rush on meat will be reduced.

Will Biafra Pay The Price Of Peace?

Nigeria's troubles started in earnest on January 15, 1966, when Major General Ironsi seized power after a military coup. It was a revolt of the soldiers against the old civilian Federal government of Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa which they alleged was indecisive, weak and corrupt.

Most of the soldiers who carried out this coup were of Eastern origin, particularly those under Major Nzeogwu who killed the Sardauna of Sokoto, the most powerful leader in the North.

Most of the other leaders who died were also Northerners. The Eastern soldiers justified their actions by blaming the corruption of the old regime, but in fact their intention was to centralise power more effectively and in doing so to control the whole of Nigeria themselves.

The North was slow to react but finally Northern feelings erupted in the riots of May 29, 1966, in which 3,000 Ibo civilians resident in the North were killed in communal rioting.

Two months later came a second military coup in which Ironsi and most of the Ibo officers outside their own Eastern region were killed. An even worse wave of massacres followed in September, 1966, when more than 10,000 died.

The Ibos poured back to their homeland in the East and the seeds were sown for secession. Despite the Federal leadership of the young, 32-year-old General Yakubu Gowon, who was Sandhurst-trained, a Christian and from a minority tribe, nothing could halt the impetus towards secession. Under their new leader Colonel Odumegwu-Ojukwu, the new state of Biafra was finally declared on May 30, 1967. Ojukwu was also a highly civilised man—once a messmate of Gowon and an Oxford history graduate. But old officer cadet friendships rapidly evaporated when Gowon's Federal government immediately decided on "police action" to prevent this secession and preserve the unity of Nigeria.

Full-scale fighting broke out on July 6. The Nigerian Federal side has a population of more than 40 million against Biafra's fewer than ten million. The Federal

started the war with some 7,000 troops; now they have more than 100,000 men under arms against the Biafrans, who have mobilised almost the whole of their manpower.

At first the war went dramatically in Biafra's favour. Depending on their fellow Ibos in the Mid-West, the Biafrans overran that whole state and penetrated the Western region up to Ijebu Ode, only 70 miles from Lagos the Federal capital.

The turning point in the war came when Colonel Victor Banjo (a Yoruba not an Ibo) was turned back by a last-ditch Federal stand. Banjo made speeches in the Mid-West demanding autonomy and neutrality. This did not satisfy Ojukwu, who cut Banjo's supplies and withdrew him from the front. Banjo returned to Enugu, the Biafra capital, where he was reported to have been executed.

Within three weeks the Federal counter-attack had swept the Mid-West and liberated its capital, Benin, on September 20. On October 5 Federal forces carried their headlong rush into Biafra and captured Enugu.

From that point the war was one of attrition. Slowly the Federal forces closed their stranglehold on Biafra as towns fell all round the besieged nation... Ogoja (North-East), Calabar (South-East), Onitsha (bridgehead in the West) and finally Port Harcourt (Southern access to the sea). But Biafra resisted grimly, often counter-attacking and driving the Federal forces back from previous gains.

But Biafra, which never had any naval power, found its supply lines cut after the loss of the Mid-West. Only the Constellation aircraft landing at Port Harcourt airport by night could bring in much needed medical supplies and ammunition from Bissau in Portuguese Guinea.

Now that Port Harcourt is invaded, all major supplies to Biafra have ceased and in Ojukwu's own words the second phase of guerrilla warfare will start. This could go on almost indefinitely even if the Federal forces eventually occupy every large town and village in Biafra. There are enough arms and ammunition for the Biafrans to take to the Eastern rain forests.

Thus though orthodox military victory seems assuredly in Federal hands the Biafrans have two strong cards.

First, they can fight a bloody and distasteful guerrilla war. Secondly, world opinion, and in particular African opinion, is now recoiling in horror against the appalling brutality of the war. Four African states—Tanzania, Zambia, Gabon and Ivory Coast—have recognised breakaway Biafra, and other have expressed their strong sympathy with the rebel regime. General Gowon's Federal Nigeria now needs to negotiate sincerely if it is not to lose any more African friends.

The Federal government has already laid down the conditions for negotiations. Basically a solution could be reached if Biafra agreed:

(1) That Nigeria should remain one nation (this means Biafra dropping secessionist claims);

(2) That Gowon's division of Nigeria into 12 states should be accepted.

The first conditions is the real problem. Can Ojukwu "sell" his people the abandonment of secession even if he wants to? And will they be content with anything less than the preservation of Biafra?

The problem of the 12 states is negotiable for Gowon's whole stated purpose was to give the new states a large measure of autonomy so that no major tribe would feel dominated by another group.

His scheme would give the Ibo people their own homeland. Under this they would have just as much regional independence as the Eastern region had under the old political regime. They would "lose" their own minorities as Calabar and the Rivers people would have their own states. But the Ibos would still have one of the richest and fastest growing states.

About two-thirds of Eastern region oil comes from Biafra. Equally important, if the war ceased they would still have the most skilled, progressive and pushful people bound together by their common cause. This could make them the wealthiest in the new Nigeria.

(FWF)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Ishtah* carried an editorial discussing the problem of traffic between Kabul and Paghman on public holidays. Paghman, it said, being the nearest summer resort to the capital naturally gets very crowded on Fridays and public holidays.

With the increased flow of traffic on the narrow road linking Kabul and Paghman the chances of traffic accidents also increase. This is especially so because some of the truck drivers are very careless.

The editorial suggested a way of getting around this problem. It suggested an alternate route from Kabul to Paghman, that is via the Kargha lake.

Is it not possible to start a one way traffic between Kabul and Paghman using the old road for going to and the new road for coming from Paghman? This may sound rather impractical at first but with proper advanced publicity and warning it is quite feasible.

The paper carried a letter to the editor signed Afghan Textile Company. The letter was in reply to an earlier letter published in the paper complaining that the Afghan Textile Company had raised the price of a particular material which the school teachers use for their uniforms.

The textile company denies this charge for it has never raised the price of this or any other material recently.

Another letter also published in yesterday's *Ishtah* urged the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to take steps to control a plant disease affecting vineyards in Kohistan and Kohistan district immediately to the north of Kabul.

The disease is locally known as "qarghana." It affects the stalk and then the leaves and eventually the grapes which drop from the clusters before they are ripe.

This year quite a number of orchards in Karabagh area have been affected by this disease and unless something is done about it, vine growers in the area are likely to suffer enormously, the letter emphasised.

Yesterday's *Heywad* hailed the initiative of the Afghan Volunteer Women's Association in providing special bicycles to some five incapacitated persons. Although this may sound insignificant in number yet it is the idea behind the action that is important.

In case the financial capability of

the association is further enhanced through greater contributions it will certainly be able to take greater strides in helping the incapacitated persons.

In congratulating the association for its social work the editorial called on all individuals and organisations to make more generous contributions towards helping the association financially.

The paper also carried a photograph showing Her Royal Highness Princess Bilqis among a group of volunteer women and the incapacitated persons receiving the devices. Princess Bilqis is the honorary president of the Afghan Women's Volunteer Association.

World Press

The authoritative newspaper *Al-Ahram* said President Nasser had received "an important message from President Tito of Yugoslavia."

It said the message was delivered by Yugoslav Ambassador Danilo Lekic but gave no further details.

President Nasser is due to leave Cairo on July 4 on visits to the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Murad Ghaleb, UAR ambassador to Moscow, said before leaving Cairo for the Soviet capital that the President would discuss the Middle East issue and bilateral relations with Soviet leaders.

While in Yugoslavia, President Nasser is expected to exchange views with President Tito on the Middle East and international situations and the latest developments concerning a proposed nonaligned summit to be held next year, it said.

Britain's press saw the resignation of Power Minister Ray Gunter as a personal slap for Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Gunter, 58-year-old trade unionist, quit the cabinet yesterday, declaring in a blunt letter to Wilson: "I no longer desire to be a member of your government."

Most newspapers underlined the personal note in this statement. Gunter was known to have felt bitter at being moved from his old post of minister of labour in a cabinet reshuffle last April. The power ministry was a junior post in comparison.

The *Times* said "the impact of Gunter's resignation is likely to be great."

It added: "The significance is not so much the departure of one man but the disillusionment that

it reflects in important sections of the labour movement."

The *Guardian*, while arguing that Gunter's departure "is neither negligible nor a disaster", commented:

"It means that another of the older and more experienced generation has left Wilson's team."

The *Financial Times* said the resignation was "a straight vote of no confidence in the prime minister... a bitter blow to Wilson's standing in the country."

Former U.S. Vice President Richard Nixon is assured a first-ballot victory for the Republican presidential nomination at the August Miami convention, *Time* magazine said Sunday after a survey of all 50 states.

"After Texas Senator John Tower, released 44 delegates to Nixon last week, the former Vice President seemed comfortably past the 667 votes he will need for the nomination," *Time* said. "New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller head 237 delegate votes in the survey, followed by California Governor Ronald Reagan with 5."

On the democratic side, *Newsweek* said Sunday that Vice President Hubert Humphrey now has "firm command" of 552 of his party's convention delegates, just 250 short of those needed for the presidential nomination.

Newsweek's latest survey gave Minnesota Senator Eugene McCarthy only 436 votes—with 478 pledged to various favourite son candidates and 656 listed as still uncommitted.

The survey added that Humphrey now leads McCarthy in 34 states and the senator leads in nine.

Tory Lords Face Labour Challenge

By James Margach

The government's plans for the "comprehensive and radical" reform of the House of Lords—which, I learn, are now being scheduled for discussion at the beginning of the next session in November—will propose neither the total abolition of the House as it exists nor the creation of a new, popularly elected second chamber.

Instead, the Cabinet will aim at the speedy abolition of the hereditary system and the Tories' permanent, built-in majority and at slashing the peers' legislative delaying powers from 12 to perhaps only two months.

But taking this course the government will run into deep trouble with Labour's militant Left-winger but it will avoid a crisis that could paralyse Parliament.

This is a summary of the Government's proposals:

1. The effective House, which would develop steadily into a nationally representative "Council of Elders" would consist of about 300 voting peers, most of them Life Peers.

2. The 30-40 hereditary Conservative peers, who now contribute most to the working of the Parliamentary system, would be appointed life peers and have voting rights as such, not by virtue of their inherited titles.

3. This reconstituted House would specialise in scrutinising and revising legislation coming from the Commons and express views and guidance in debates on general issues.

4. The party voting peers would be nominated by the government and Opposition parties in proportion to their elected strengths in the Commons.

5. A substantial bloc of cross-bench and independent peers, without known party affiliations, would also be entitled to vote. The manner of their selection or nomination has not yet been considered but most probably will be by their own cross-bench colleagues to avoid the risk of party patronage.

6. To begin with, the present hereditary peers would be allowed to speak but not vote. Their numbers would be strictly limited and they would soon disappear because new hereditary peers would not be included.

7. To prevent the Lords from becoming a rubber stamp for the majority in the Commons, the Government of the day would not have a Lords majority over the combined opposition and cross-bench peers, though it would of course, have a majority over the opposition alone.

These proposals include the main features already agreed in outline in the all-party talks which

have been proceeding with remarkable success under Lord Gardiner, the Lord Chancellor, with Richard Crossman, Lord President, and Lord Shackleton, Leader in the Lords, heading the government's team, and Lord Carrington, the Tory Leader in the Lords, and Iain Macleod, heading the Opposition's negotiators.

This committee whose work was scrapped by the Prime Minister after the Lords' vote against Rhodesian sanctions last week, were near agreement on a two-tier system of voting and nonvoting peers.

But the government will sharpen the attack on hereditary peers by limiting their numbers and speeding up their final elimination.

Although the government's proposals are more moderate than many Labour MPs are demanding they carry an unspoken ultimatum.

If the Lords in the next few weeks rejects or severely mauls the Transport Bill, the Prices and Incomes Bill or other government measures—as they are being urged by militant Tory MPs—then the Cabinet will find it impossible to resist mounting Labour pressure for total abolition and in effect, one-House government.

An Added Noise To Noisy Singapore

It sounds impossible—but the government thinks it can make Singapore quieter.

Whether it's the constant honk-honk of the thousands of taxis or the rhythmic clacking of two pieces of wood that every Chinese boy seems to carry round with him, the noise of Singapore is one of its most distinctive features.

But now the government has stepped in and declared war on the sounds of the city. Under recently introduced legislation police permits are now required to let off firecrackers or play amplified music outdoors.

Now the government plans to enforce such legislation has yet to be announced, but in a predominantly Chinese society where noise is synonymous with gaiety, it faces a Herculean task.

The very sound of people talking in Singapore is distinctive as the

staccato rattle of quickly-spoken Chinese languages mixes with the slower and deeper sounds of English, Malay and Tamil.

The island abounds with small open markets where a standard feature is the record stall enticing the buyer with the constant sound of its wares blaring out from amplified loudspeakers.

The cacophony of the record stalls is supposed to have been quietened under the new law, but, although the volume has been turned down a little, they are still far from silent.

On the days of a Chinese burial the streets echo to the throb of funeral drums and cymbals, according to Chinese superstition the louder these are played, the happier the dead person will be in his resting place.

Whether the government move will have a great deal of effect remains to be seen. But already the author-

ities have acknowledged that there are some things they can't quieten and certain special festive occasions are to be exempted from the "noise rule."

This is primarily to allow the people to celebrate Chinese New Year, the biggest festival on the Chinese calendar, and a traditional time for letting off fire-crackers.

Again the Chinese believe that the louder the welcome to the new year, the more prosperous it will be. From the click of Mahjong tiles to the tinkling of Trishaw bells and the thump-thump of pile-drivers as buildings are rushed up around the island, the sounds of Singapore look like being very much the same for some time to come.

In fact the new law, which has provisions for joining over-noisy people, looks like actually adding another noise—the sound of the public outcry when the first person is prosecuted for being too noisy.

(Reuter)

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Karakul Institute Plans Model Pastures

By A Staff Writer

The Afghan Karakul Institute plans to establish a model farm, which will include pastures and water to improve karakul, the colour and health of sheep, and protecting the sheep from cold.

The three-year old Institute, which has already taken constructive steps to further improve the quality of skins and boost the market, has drawn up a five year plan to increase the number of sheep and make better use of present pasture land.

The Institute now plans to start sorting the karakul sheep before the lambing season. The Institute hopes this step will further improve the efficiency of sorting methods to bring them up to international market standards. A new sorting house is nearing completion.

As an incentive to karakul breeders to increase their herds sales proceeds are paid to them according to free market rate.

In the last two years the Afghan Karakul Institute has expanded its advertising campaign abroad to attract new buyers.

The Institute has also provided advisors to karakul breeders and has urged them to concentrate breeding on sheep whose pelts are in demand in foreign markets, such as grey pelt.

Japanese Aircraft Companies Consider Major Mergers

Japan's air industry is hoping to gain a major place in the world's civil and military aviation markets as the country's biggest aeronautics firms consider large-scale mergers.

Spurred on by the economic and technological exporting success of other branches of Japanese industry, joint production plans are now under study by Mitsubishi, Nippon aircraft, and Kawasaki aircraft.

Another merger is under review at Fuji heavy industries, Shinmeiwa and other air firms.

Since the industry's emergence in 1952 after the enforced post-war dissolution of trusts, Japanese aviation activity has been founded on the construction of American planes under licence.

Development of purely Japanese projects is at present based largely on the military jet trainer Fuji T-1 for the Japanese air force, the commercial airliner Y-S II (Nippon), 38 of which have been sold in the United States and Latin America, and the turbo-Jet Mitsubishi Mu-2.

Fifty-eight Fuji T-1's have been built with a maximum speed of 925 km. per hour (577 miles) and a range of 647 km. (406 miles).

The twin turbo-Jet S II carries 60 passengers, has a cruising speed of 473 km. (296 miles) per hour and a range of 2,257 km. (1,410 miles), priced at \$1,400,000 it has 80 orders.

There is also the twin turbo-Jet Mitsubishi Mu-2, which carries 6/7 passengers at a speed of 347 km. per hour (340 miles) and has a range of 2,495 km. (1,555 miles).

Now the government has planned to give a new boost to the Japanese air industry with a call for plans for a commercial airliner carrying 90 passengers at a speed of 830 km. per hour (518 mph) and a range of 2,495 km. (1,555 miles).

The government would like the plane to be in the air by 1973.

The Japanese aeronautics association considers that by 1980 Japan could need 100 of the planes, the American internal airlines could need 700, and Latin America, Asia and elsewhere could need 280.

Kawasaki has built a rigid rotor helicopter, the Khr-I, of its own invention, and has on the drawing board a jet anti-submarine plane with vertical take-off.

Shinmeiwa is carrying out test on a four engine sea plane, the Px-S, for anti-submarine work. With a nine-man crew, it flies at a speed of 550 km. per hour (355 mph) and can land on the sea with waves three metres (10 ft) high.

The firm may study its commercial possibilities on the export market.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, July 2:—The following are the exchange rates of the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

Buying	Selling
Af. 74.25 (per U.S. dollar)	Af. 74.75
Af. 178.20 (per sterling pound)	Af. 179.4
Af. 1856.25 (per hundred DM)	Af. 1868.75
Af. 1728.75 (per hundred French franc)	Af. 1740.40
Af. 600.00 (per hundred Indian rupees)	Af. 710.00
Af. 850.00 (per hundred Pak. Rupee)	Af. 860.00



Efforts are exerted to standardise the sorting.

U.S. Trade Expansion Bill Widely Backed

Private businesses, foreign trade associations and congressmen, as well as administration forces, are urging congress to pass the trade expansion act of 1968, as proposed by President Johnson.

Hearings on the legislation are being held by the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee to obtain views of supporters and opponents of the presidential proposals. They are expected to continue at least another month. Floor action will follow.

The bill, enacted, would extend the President's authority for trade negotiations, eliminate the American Selling Price (ASP) system of customs valuation and broaden criticism for government assistance to industries harmed by imports. President Johnson sent Congress a special message on May 28, calling for enactment of the bill.

Among other proponents, Donald W. Douglas, Junior, president of Douglas Aircraft Company, told the Committee over a week ago his company strongly supports the liberal trade policies set forth in the act and "strongly supports reciprocal free trade under equitable competitive conditions."

He said the aircraft industry is a continental industry and "its efficient development should not be impaired by tariff barriers that are no longer needed."

In addition to pushing for passage of the trade bill, the administration has also been fighting against imposition of proposed protectionist import quotas.

Charles P. Kindleberger, an economics professor from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, urged Congress to resist pleas to impose new tariffs or restrictions on a variety of products.

Doctor William A. Dymsha of Rutgers University said any improvement stemming from the imposition of import quotas "would be temporary as foreign countries would retaliate against this country's exports."

He fully supported the administration bill, urging the United States to

States to make "major changes in its policy on East-West trade."

President Johnson has proposed another trade bill, the East-West trade relations act, but no action has been taken by the Congress on the bill.

A statement of the American Association of Woollen Importers Incorporated noted that "there is more than ample evidence that domestic mills are solidly booked ahead and in many cases are not able to meet their customers' demands", and there is no need for an import quota for the woollen industry.

The textile and apparel group of the American Importers Association also testified in support of the trade bill and in opposition to proposed quotas in the field of textiles and apparel.

The National Foreign Trade Council, a private group of companies engaged in international commerce, told the Committee

it favoured the trade bill but said it would increase the criteria for adjustment assistance even more than proposed in the bill presently.

The council noted that individual U.S. industries and firms may have to adjust their operations as reductions in tariff duties in the Kennedy Round go into effect.

The Council proposed that beside industries showing that imports have caused a substantial loss of business, they also show that such an increase in imports resulted in a substantial way from a tariff concession granted.

Mark G. Bender, economics professor at Holy Cross College in Massachusetts, told Committee a study of 152 firms in the Greater Hartford, Connecticut, region found that the net impact of imports in the region was favourable and was in no particular case found to be adverse to the economy of the area.

Representatives of the West German, American, Netherlands, Belgian, America, Italy-Ameri-

Tory Says Labour Cause For 1,300 Million Sterling Deficit

Britain opposition Conservative Party and businessmen circles are afraid of a new economic and sterling crisis this autumn.

The London "Times" reported last Wednesday that opposition leader Edward Heath last week told his shadow cabinet that the Labour government had increased Britain's balance of payments deficit by at least 1,300 million sterling since coming to power in October 1964.

Heath had gone on to say that the sterling devaluation had added another 600 million sterling to the deficit. Another 800 million had been withdrawn from London because of the loss of confidence in the Labour government abroad.

This made a total of almost 3,000 million sterling new debts accumulated by the Labour government, Heath had said. Repayment of these debts made it more important than ever to cut government spending.

Meanwhile reports from Geneva say that the economic committee of the seven-member European Free Association (EFTA) has predicted that Britain will have a balance of

payments deficit of between 250 million and 350 million sterling at the end of this year.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson government had hoped to restore the balance of payments this year.

Following the latest strike wave, which has caused sterling to drop to its lowest level at the London Stock Exchange since the devaluation, the recent French import restrictions are being regarded by government circles as an additional handicap.

The president of the board of trade, Anthony Crosland, said the French import restrictions came at a time when it was more important than ever before to avoid any threat to the expansion and liberalisation of world trade.

Persistent rumours that a 15 per cent devaluation of the French franc is in the offing are adding to uncertainty in London. British experts believe this would be followed by a ten per cent devaluation in other EEC countries, with inevitable effects on the dollar and sterling.

Business Review Of The Week

By A Staff Writer

The Kabul Times in one of its editorials recently touched upon a very interesting subject. While discussing the role of the state in the implementation of short term projects, the paper suggested that the government should consider the possibility of leasing out some of its plants to private sectors.

The proposal is indeed very interesting. The government is not the proper institution for managing such affairs and experience shows that the longer an industrial plant of medium and small size is in its hands, the longer inefficiency in its running. The very nature of bureaucracy in the government machinery makes the task of accelerating competition and money making difficult.

There are many examples of this. But a small example which I can recall is that of an advertising agency. The Ministry of Information and Culture about three years ago established an advertising agency. Since this writer was associated with it directly for a long time he recalls his own experiences at the agency. It was very difficult to take out the money needed to

meet small, daily expenses of the agency and to do this, a tedious process had to be followed. Once the money was in hand, it was to be handled with extreme care. For every afghani that was spent a receipt had to be taken. In some transactions involving a few Afghanis, such as paying two Afghanis to a coolie to transport a board from the carpenter's shop to the office, a receipt signed by the coolie had to be taken. Since the coolie happened to be illiterate, one had to write that he received the money and get the thumb impression of the coolie on it. One had also to be careful about the address of the coolie. He may not have a fixed address in Kabul, and he may not know in detail his home address back somewhere in Hazarajat in central Afghanistan. And this caused strange complications.

This is a minor example of how the state is at a loss in running a plant or an agency which should be actually in the hands of the private businessmen. One of the ideas I had then about the advertising agency was to open a school to train some 20-30 advertising experts and salesmen, provide them with the equipment needed for the opening of a small office in every part of the country, and turn the advertising agency of the ministry into a workshop for them till they complete their course and get their apprenticeship at the agency. Once this was done, I wanted to ask for the closure of the state agency. Unfortunately this idea of mine was not realised, and the agency is now gradually but steadily on the wane.

Some years ago the sugar plant in Baghlan was leased out to a businessman, and the result obtained was satisfactory. Both he and the leasee benefited.

FRANCE TO AID EXPORT

France plans temporary import quotas for automobiles, electrical household goods and some textiles and steel products according to unconfirmed reports in Brussels.

At the same time, the French government would establish a system of aids to the export industry. This reportedly was the gist of government to safeguard the French economy in the next several months and remedy the difficulties caused by the crisis that erupted last month.

Jean-Marc Boegner, the French permanent representative at the European Common Market headquarters last week informed the commission of the European communities about the steps France would like to take when internal EEC tariff barriers are removed on July 1 and the common external tariff of the six comes into effect.

The 14-member commission, headed by Jean Rey, last week to examine the document, which was kept as a closely guarded secret.

But from what private information that trickled out in Brussels, it appeared that the measures envisaged would be of relatively limited scope.

The export aids and import restrictions, which would be of temporary duration, would enable France to avoid any substantial trade balance deficit in spite of the tariff cuts due to be carried out at the beginning of next month, it was understood.

Judging from the reports, the import quotas would affect only 12 per cent of total French imports. The quotas would be set at a fairly high level. The sectors that would be protected this way reportedly were the automobile industry, the electrical household appliances industry, some sections of the textile industry and some steel products.

The French document was reportedly backing up the proposed measures by explaining to the commission the serious difficulties now facing the French economy and the need for quick action to solve these problems.

However, the document apparently did not constitute a formal request for permission to invoke the safeguard clauses of the Treaty of Rome.

It rather seemed to be simply a move to inform the commission about French thinking in order to start a "dialogue" that would eventually lead to a formal decision by the EEC council of ministers.

(AFP)

Afghan Karakul Institute



The Afghan Karakul Institute, in three years of activity, has done much to improve tanning methods (above) and to bring Afghan karakul up to world's market standards. Advt.

Severe Earthquake Hits Tokyo But Damage Reported Light

TOKYO, July 2, (Reuter)—Police checking the outcome of the most severe earthquake to jolt Tokyo for 12 years, said yesterday casualties and damage appeared light. The quake which struck around 1945 local time shook the Northern half of Japan's main island of Honshu.

The only death reported was a 58-year-old housewife at a town about 30 miles north of Tokyo.

Buildings swayed for more than a half minute in and around Tokyo and many people, at a family gathering after dinner, fled out of their home.

An indoor sports event in Tokyo, an illumination cover on the ceiling crashed on the floor and spectators rushed to exits, but were calmed down by an announcer over the loudspeakers.

Many small fires broke out as a result of burst power cables that were quickly brought under control. Train services were temporarily halted, but they were also normalised two hours later.

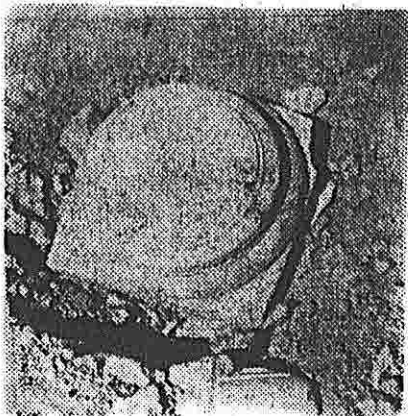
Police predicted that miraculously the injury toll would be no more than a handful of people.

The meteorological agency announced that the quake, whose magnitude was estimated at 6.4, registered an intensity of four on the Japanese scale of seven in Tokyo, and neighbouring cities, Kumagaya, Kofu, Mito and Utsunomiya.

The agency said the slight damage

was due to the depth of the quake's epicentre about 36 miles underground near Magaya about 35 miles northwest of Tokyo.

Koshan Relics



(Continued From Page 1)

general of the Institute of Archaeology and preservation of historic relics in the Ministry of Information and Culture said the relics on Wazir Abad hill were unearthed accidentally when a new park was being established there by the Ghori Cement Factory.

An archaeological team was sent there immediately for further information, Dr. Mostamandi said. As a result of preliminary excavations fragments of statues of man and horse were discovered.

Mostamandi explained that these pieces are made of a paste prepared from lime painted on the surface. At the same time certain foundations and trenches have been unearthed which belong to three different periods. Five copper coins, and some pieces of inscribed clay have also been found. The coins belong to the Koshani period.

Mostamandi explained that Wazir Abad hill in Puli Khumri was of considerable strategic importance at the time and therefore it can be said that the hill was an important centre.

He added that since the hill has been completely levelled, full excavations cannot be made but at the beginning of next year a series of excavations will be made to save the remaining relics.

Nonproliferation

(Continued From Page 1)
Asia, Czechoslovakia, Finland and Ceylon.

The Soviet ambassador in Britain M.N. Smirnovsky described the signing of the Nonproliferation Treaty as the most important international event.

The Soviet ambassador said that the treaty is a result of the collective efforts of many states both nuclear and non-nuclear states.

He said that the treaty is important because it effectively decides the problem of barring the spread of nuclear weapons and thus decreases the possibility for nuclear war.

In Moscow, foreign ministers of a number of states made statements while signing the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Ivan Bashev of Bulgaria stressed that the treaty is a new important step on the road of ending nuclear armaments.

Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia) pointed out that the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic regards the signing of the Nonproliferation Treaty as "the victory for sanity" and "the success for the consistent diplomatic activity in the field of disarmament."

U.S. Marines Continue Tearing Down Khe Sanh Military Base

SAIGON, July 2, (Reuter)—U.S. Marines and their aircraft killed 50 North Vietnamese troops yesterday only three miles from Khe Sanh where bulldozers were turning the base into a mass of twisted metal and concrete debris.

As the demolition teams and explosive experts went on grimly leveling to the ground what was once a proud symbol of U.S. military history, a Marine company calmed in the hills surrounding the base.

The Marines poured artillery fire into the North Vietnamese positions and called up marine air strikes. The pilots spotted another 60 North Vietnamese and swept down into attack.

Fifty North Vietnamese and two Marines were killed and five Marines wounded in the two and a half

hours clash, a U.S. military spokesman said.

The Marines are abandoning Khe Sanh base, 5,000 Marines pledged to fight to the death once stood against an estimated 40,000 North Vietnamese surrounding them, because military commanders say it is vital to become more mobile in the northern area just below the Demilitarized Zone.

North Vietnamese commanders have built up their troops strength in the area and now have the ability to mount several scattered attacks at the same time, the commanders maintain.

The siege of Khe Sanh was lifted on April 6 by U.S. and South Vietnamese troops, after the small force of Marines had hung on for three months waiting for the North Vietnamese attack that never came.

U.S. paratroopers killed 38 Viet Cong in a two-hour clash 29 miles northwest of Saigon Sunday after they had been forced to lob grenades between their own slit trenches at a suicide squad, a U.S. spokesman said.

Infantrymen killed 25 guerrillas in a clash 38 miles northwest of the capital later in the day, he said.

While the people of Saigon continued to speculate on when the next Viet Cong attack would come, more than 200 political leaders representing 30 parties and religious groups announced here yesterday they had formed themselves into a single pro-government group.

Manila Asked For Proof On Sabah Claim

BANGKOK, July 2, (Reuter).—Malaysia Monday demanded that the Philippines prove its claim to Sabah before the two countries could begin substantive discussions on a settlement.

The demand came when delegates of the two countries resumed their talks on the Philippines claim to timber-rich Sabah, formerly British North Borneo. The Philippines delegation, however, replied that clarification of its country's claim would be forthcoming when a legal expert, Eduardo Quintero, arrived from Manila with two documents.

It pressed that the claim should be submitted to the World Court for a settlement—a position

the Philippines has maintained since the talks began two weeks ago.

The day's session ends with little substantive achievement, except an approval by the two sides on the records of the previous meeting.

The chief Malaysian delegate, asked the Philippines to produce the two documents, adding: "We could not believe that if you were in any way serious about these talks, you could possibly have omitted to bring these documents."

His Philippine counterpart said the documents would be shown to the Malaysians

shortly, but said momentary talks on a settlement should continue as the Philippines had already given sufficient clarification on its claim.

The two documents were not on the agenda, but the Philippines would produce them in a spirit of good-will and accommodation, a Philippines spokesman later said.

One document was said to contain an acceptance by the Sultan of Sulu of the Philippines sovereignty over Sabah.

The second would prove that the territory was ceded to the Sultan of Sulu by the Sultan of North Borneo in 1878.

U.S. Jet With 231 Troops Intercepted Over USSR

WASHINGTON, July 2, (Reuter).—A chartered U.S. military plane with 231 American soldiers aboard was intercepted by Soviet aircraft after it had apparently strayed off course, and escorted to a landing on the Soviet island of Iturup in the Kur-

ile chain, the Defence Department announced Sunday night.

The aircraft, a Seaboard-World Airline DC-8 Jet chartered by the military aircraft command, was flying from McChord air force base in Tacoma, Washington state, to Yokota, Japan.

The Defence Department said the aircraft "apparently strayed off course and was intercepted by Soviet aircraft at 7:15 p.m. (1115 GMT) and was escorted to a landing on the island."

"There are no reports of damage or injuries," it said.

"Preliminary information shows that the aircraft was carrying 231 U.S. army soldiers."

"The Department of State has been in touch with the Soviet embassy in Washington Sunday evening."

The Kuriles lie between northern Japan and Siberia and were taken over by the Soviets at the end of World War II.

United States Ambassador in Moscow Llewellyn Thompson, appealed to Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin yesterday to free the plane.

In a five-minute conversation at the signing of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty—Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Defence Minister Andrei Grechko were also present—the ambassador told Kosygin he hoped the DC-8 jet trooper, with 231 men on board, would be allowed to continue its flight to Vietnam.

Thompson told reporters later that he had expressed the hope to Kosygin that the incident would not put new strains on Soviet-American relations.

The Soviet leaders had told him the incident was being investigated. The embassy said representations about the incident had been made at the Foreign Ministry.

Dutch Foreign Minister To Visit Indonesia

JAKARTA, July 2, (Reuter).—Dutch Foreign Minister Joseph Luns, due to arrive here today on a six-day official visit, will find the Netherlands relations with its former colony more cordial now than at any time in the past decade.

A bitter quarrel between the two countries over the ownership of West Irian, a backward territory of some 800,000 people, has been largely forgotten.

Economic damage done to both sides in consequence is now being repaired.

Dutch government investment guarantees may be available early next year to help the flow of Dutch money back into Indonesia following the nationalisation of all Netherlands enterprises here after 1957.

Various mining, forestry and manufacturing investments are under consideration and some have been realised.

West Irian, regarded by Indonesia as part of its colonial inheritance, was retained by the Dutch until 1962, when it ceded the territory with the provision that Indonesia should give its people the opportunity of self-determination early next year.

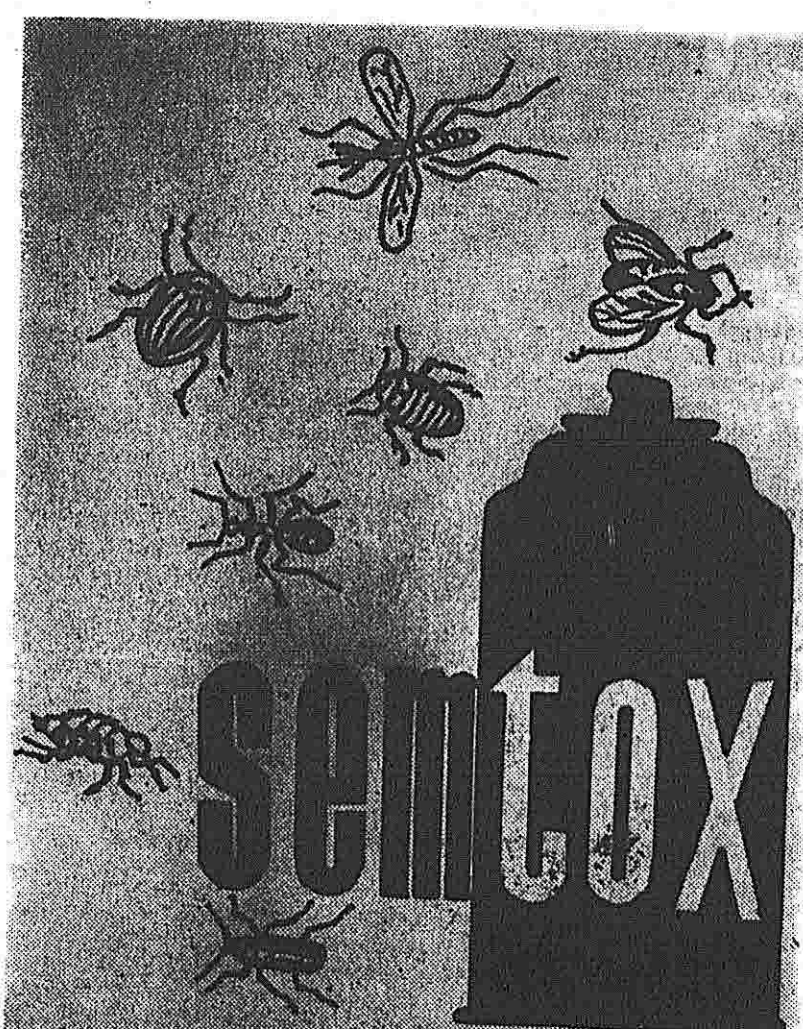
The "act of free choice" due to be held there is being arranged by Indonesia in cooperation with the United Nations, despite protests from political organisations and newspapers here that Indonesia should not risk losing the territory by fulfilling its international commitment.

Luns is expected to seek confirmation that the commitment will be properly carried out while avoiding any friction on this sensitive issue.

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Asefi Becomes Deputy President Of Afghan Film



Abdul Samad Asefi, formerly the director of the photographic department of the Ministry of Information and Culture has been appointed as the deputy president of the Afghan Film.

Weather

Skies in the northeastern regions will be cloudy and in other parts of the country clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Farah and Jalalabad with a high of 46 C. 115 F. The coldest area was North Salang with a low of 4 C. 39 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11:00 a.m. was 32 C. 89.5 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 12 to 20 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	33 C	12 C
	91 F	53 F
Kandahar	41 C	18 C
	106 F	64 F
Laghman	40 C	23 C
	104 F	73 F
Faizabad	32 C	12 C
	89 F	53 F
Bamian	26 C	9 C
	79 F	48 F
Baghlan	42 C	17 C
	107 F	63 F
Herat	42 C	20 C
	107 F	68 F
Kunduz	42 C	24 C
	107 F	75 F
Ghazni	33 C	26 C
	91 F	79 F
South Salang	18 C	11 C
	64 F	52 F

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7, 9 p.m. American and British film dubbed in Farsi
(THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY)

PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 8 and 10 p.m. American cinemascope colour film
(THE HEROES OF TELEMAR) with KIRK DOUGLAS AND RICHARD HARRIS.

KABUL NENDARI:
At 2, 5 and 7 p.m. Iranian film
(SEPARATE BEDS)

World Briefs

RAWALPINDI, July 2, (Reuter).—Pakistan's President Mohammad Ayub Khan will leave here on July 20 for a three-week visit to Tehran and London, it was announced yesterday. Ayub will have two-day talks in the Iranian capital with Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi before going on to Britain.

LONDON, July 2, (Reuter).—Pilots of British Overseas Airways Corporation late last night called off their 16-day strike which cost the state-run airline nearly six million sterling in lost revenue.

LONDON, July 2, (Reuter).—The stockpile of gold in Britain increased by 29 million sterling during May, Trade Ministry statistics showed. It was a reversal of the trend in April when, during the aftermath of the gold buying boom, there was a drop of 61 million sterling.

NEW YORK, July 2, (Reuter).—The three-day strike of the National Maritime Union against a major portion of the U.S. shipping industry ended Monday.

KUALA LUMPUR, July 2, (Reuter).—A Soviet trade mission will arrive in Malaysia later this month to boost trade between the two countries.

the war in Vietnam and by the tension and conflicts in other parts of the world where foreign bases are situated.

The Soviet government proposes that the 18-nation Geneva Disarmament Committee should give urgent consideration to the question of the elimination of foreign military bases.

The Soviet government is in favour of establishing nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world "to limit effectively the area of stationing of nuclear weapons and be fully consistent with the objective of preventing their direct or indirect proliferation."

The memorandum points out that not only groups of states, but also individual countries, may assume obligations for the establishment of denuclearised zones.

The Soviet government also supports proposals concerning the implementation of measures for regional disarmament and for the reduction of armaments in various regions of the world, including the Middle East.

The memorandum further says that the progress of research and the prospects for the development of the sea-bed and the ocean floor make it possible to raise the question of an appropriate formalisation of such a regime as would ensure the utilisation of the sea-bed beyond the limits of the present territorial waters solely for peaceful purposes.

"In proposing the above measures, the Soviet government draws the attention to the need for making every effort to achieve concrete results in solving the problem of general and complete disarmament."

The Soviet government deems it necessary to give a new impetus to the negotiations on this question in the 18-nation committee on disarmament.

At the same time, it is in favour of the implementation of the UN General Assembly's decision on holding a world disarmament conference and is confident that the convening of such a conference will contribute to the solution of this most important problem confronting mankind."

"The Soviet Union in cooperation with socialist countries and with all peace-loving states will work for removing the threat of nuclear war, for curbing the forces of aggression and for implementing a broad programme of disarmament."

The Soviet government calls upon all states to do all that is necessary to achieve agreement on urgent measures for stopping the arms race and on disarmament."

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